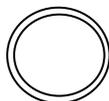


Trans-Pacific Partnership SECURING U.S. ECONOMIC EXPANSION AND U.S. JOBS

America's agricultural, manufacturing, services and technology sectors are the most productive in the world and employ millions of American workers. But critical to the growth and competitiveness of these industries is expanding access to nearly half a billion consumers in the Asia-Pacific region. Congress needs to pass the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) by the end of this year or risk putting those sectors at a competitive disadvantage in this region with its rapidly growing middle class.



U.S. Economic Expansion

America's private sector economy has expanded substantially over the past quarter century and remains the largest in the world, supporting and growing jobs and communities. The expansion of the U.S. agricultural, manufacturing, services and technology sectors is due in significant part to the corresponding growth of the global economy and of global trade. America's economic growth has been particularly spurred by U.S. free trade agreements (FTAs) with 20 countries that have enabled the United States to expand its exports and sales overseas across all four of these sectors, while growing production and jobs domestically.

Consider the data:

- U.S. agricultural exports to FTA countries increased more than 136 percent – from \$24.1 billion to \$57 billion annually – between 2003 and 2015. In the 20 years following the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), U.S. agricultural exports to Canada and Mexico have quadrupled, growing from \$8.9 billion in 1993 to \$38.6 billion in 2015.
- U.S. manufacturing output has nearly doubled to record levels since the NAFTA was signed, with about half of all U.S. manufactured goods exported overseas in 2015. Those exports support about half of all U.S. manufacturing jobs.
- Under U.S. FTAs, services exports have consistently grown since 1993, adding over \$150 billion in exports for the United States. TPP countries collectively represent the largest U.S. trading partner, with \$178 billion in U.S. services exports in 2014, accounting for 25 percent of all U.S. services exports.
- Trade has also been critical to the growth of the U.S. technology sector, which has become the envy of the world over the last two decades, creating products and services that benefit every other segment of the global economy. Since 1997, U.S. technology exports grew by more than 50 percent as a result of the elimination of tariffs through the Information Technology Agreement and U.S. FTAs.

Securing More Consumers for U.S. Goods and More Jobs for U.S. Workers

As the most productive industries in the world, our enterprises need access to new consumers and new markets to sustain, let alone grow, production and good-paying jobs. Failure to act on the TPP will only keep the United States at a competitive disadvantage globally, to the detriment of America's agricultural, manufacturing, services and technology sectors and the American workers who depend on jobs in each of these sectors.

U.S. industries currently face increasing competition as our global competitors are benefitting from trade deals that exclude and disadvantage the United States. This disadvantage is particularly severe in the Asia-Pacific region, where the United States has been losing market share in those TPP nations with which the United States has not negotiated trade agreements, but others, such as China, Mexico and the European Union, already have agreements in place. Action on the TPP is critical to reverse the loss of new customers in the fastest-growing region in the world. Congress must act this year – industries and workers throughout the United States are waiting.